Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-Becket-8-Louis XI ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m.-Ex AMERICAN THEATRE-2-S-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Parlor BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8-Erminic. CASINO-2:15-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-8 Bells. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-April Weather. DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.-Exhibition,

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-The Councillor's Wife.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Algerian RAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-Monte Cristo. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-A Trip to Mars.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woollen Stocking.

HERRIMANN'S THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Philemon and HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:30-

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Fallen Angels.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Koh-i-noor.

LENOX LYCEUM-2 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.-Candy Exposition. position.

LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-An American Duchess.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2.30-8:30-German Mil-

MANHATTAN FIELD-2:30-Football. MUSIC HALL-2:30-Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. N1BLO'S-2-8:15-0laf. PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:30-Charley's Aunt. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-Rip Van Winkle. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudevil 14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Maine and Georgia.

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Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$900; none better at any price. 800 and 811 Bro

| 500, 502 & 504 8D-AVE., | 255 6TH-AVE., | FIFTH-AVE. AND 125TH-ST. ESTABLISHED 22 YEARS. Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW. No. 111 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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BRANCH OFFICES:

Charges, a color of 23d-st.

254 8th-ave., s. e. cor. of 23d-st.
1-22 0th-ave., corner 12th-st.
1-25 0th-ave., corner 12th-st.
1-25 0th-ave., corner 12th-st.
1-26 West 14th-st., near 6th-ave.
257 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
257 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
157 4th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1-25 14th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1-25 14th-ave., corner 14th-st.
1-28 3d-ave., between 75th and 75th sts.
1-24 3d-ave., near 0th-st.
1-25 14th-st., corner 3d-ave.
1-25 14th-st., corner 3d-ave.
1-25 14th-st., corner 3d-ave.
1-25 14th-st., near Madison-ave.
1-26 14th-st., near Madison-ave.
1-26 14th-st., near 3th-st.
1-26 14th-st., near 3th-st.
1-26 14th-st., near 3th-st.
1-27 14th-st., near 14th-st.
1-28 14th-st., near 14th-st.
1-29 14th-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

OUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- The Italian Ministry resigned; there was another scene of great disorder in the Chamber of Deputies. ____ The Spanish Cabinet has rejected the Moorish Sultan's brother's proposals and will promptly resume operations against the Riffians at Melilla. === The President of the Agrarian League attacked the com mercial treaties in the Reichstag: Chancellor von Caprivi spoke for an hour in reply. ==== M. Peytral, French Finance Minister, is said to have resigned. - Dr. A. de Claparide, Swiss Minister at Washington, has been transferred to Vienna. Domestic.-Professor W. D. Alexander, of Hawall, made a reply to "Paramount" Blount's report, pointing out its inaccuracies and onesided character. —— Congressman McMillin, of the Ways and Means Committee, in an interview, declared positively that an income tax would be a feature of the new tariff bill. The funeral of ex-Secretary Rusk took place at Viroqua, Wis. ____ The cruiser Olympia met with a slight accident while on her trial trip, and could not finish; in the first part she averaged more than twenty-two knots an hour. Governor McKinley, ex-Speaker Reed and other leading Republicans spoke before the Home Market Club in Boston. === Governor Pattison declined to send troops to Sayre, Penn. at the call of a Sheriff. City and Suburban .- The Grand Jury did not

indict any Madison Square Bank officials; Mr. inform him of violations of the law. ==== Two his business, anyhow, and in touching it at all amendments to Mr. Bushe's plan were offered he violated one of the most necessary tradiat the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commis-- Charles F. Bates testified in his own behalf in the suit brought against him by Miss McGrath for alimony. === The flag of Brazil was unfurled on the America. Five freight trains left the Lehigh Valley station at Jersey City. Stocks opened steady, and, after a long period of dulness, ad- duty to guard as of the highest value. But vanced rapidly in the last hour. The closing was almost buoyant, with material gains, the treaty, to prevent annexation, was not Money on call was abundant at 1 per cent.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and tod. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 351/2.

The tariff tinkers are having a hard time to get their revenue bill ready for publication on Monday, as has been promised. In fact, they have not yet decided whether to lump everything together or to make a separate measure relating to internal revenue. The income tax matter still hangs fire, and it is known that The throne they tore down was fit for nothing several Democratic members of the committee are strongly opposed to such a tax. The probabilities appear to be that the tax will be reported in a modified form, so as to secure an income from legacies, incomes of non-residents, ting up for believers in the divine right of the earnings of large corporations, etc.

of over 80,000 gives him, Governor McKinley in his speech at the Home Market Club in Boston, last evening, sounded a trumpet call to the friends of Protection. He declared that the due to fear of Democratic meddling with the

Kinley never spoke more lucidly, never more uncompromisingly, never with a firmer or more ing the country.

The craiser Olympia is a good second to the phenomenal Columbia. Because of a slight accident she was unable to complete her trial trip yesterday, but on the first half of it her hair beyond his strict constitutional authority. average speed was over 22 knots an hour. The highest speed was 22.26 knots, and this was kept up for several miles. There is no doubt that our shipbuilders know how to construct speedy vessels, both on the Atlantic and on to commit the American Nation, and an act the Pacific coast.

There is eminent fitness in the erection in New-York of a statue of Captain Nathan Hale, who was hanged by the British as a spy in 1776, and died regretting that he had only a single life to give for his country. The statue is to be unveiled in the City Hall Park to-day, which is the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York City by the British troops. The Society of the Sons of the Revolution are entitled to the gratitude of the community at large for erecting this fitting memorial of the gallant and | before people so feeble in intellect. But he was unfortunate Nathan Hale.

Mr. Bushe's absurd scheme for an elevated read system seems likely to be robbed of its objectionable features before being acted on by the Rapid Transit Commission. The other members see clearly enough what Mr. Bushe is aiming at, and Mr. Inman proposed yesterday to eliminate the tunnel north of Forty-secondst, on the East Side, to substitute Hudson-st. for Church and Wooster sts., and to prohibit the company purchasing the franchise from ever consolidating with the Manhattan Railway Company. The bounding of Union Square with elevated roads on two sides remains to be stricken out. It looks as if Mr. Bushe would not be able to recognize his plan when the Commission gets through with it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PEOPLE.

It is nearly ten months since President Cleveland gave birth to an Hawaiian policy, and the country doesn't yet know precisely what manner of thing it is. He has, to be sure, permitted some of its features to be seen, and an exceedingly disagreeable impression they have made; but what sort of body they have nobody knows, though everybody cares. The great fact of an absorbing desire and an obvious right to know what the President means to do in the name of the people is the very fact which he chooses to treat contemptuously. Since there is no other explanation of his conduct, it must be assumed that Mr. Cleveland totally misconceives the relations existing between himself and the people. He must suppose that though they may be intensely anxious for an unobstructed view of his policy respecting Hawaii, yet they have a profound, universal and unshakable faith in his discernment, sagacity and wisdom, and are willing to trust the whole affair to him and wait

If this is his conviction, he is the victim of a delusion which only a small group of lunatics share with him. A very large number of his fellow-citizens have cheerfully given the President credit for good intentions, but at the same time they have recognized his rather unusual capacity for making serious blunders and his bad habit of violating troublesome pledges. They want to think as well of him as possible, but they have never intended to commit their credit to the unhampered control of an ill-trained mind and an obstinate temper. And now they are certainly less inclined than ever before to give Mr. Cleveland a blank check, for they see in this Hawalian business a startling revelation of his intellectual and moral deficiencies. Even the most watchful observers of his erratic tendencies were totally unprepared for the fatuous course which he has adopted.

The American people insist on knowing the full extent of the engagements into which Preident Cleveland is trying to force them. It is their business, not his, which he is managing, with every prospect of humiliating them. They do not even want to see him made ridiculous, but they are determined not to suffer that fate themselves.

IT IS AN ACT OF WAR.

No matter how the scheme to unseat the Government of Hawaii and to create there another Government may be expressed, the first act that gives it meaning is an act of war. Mr. Cleveland cannot lift his finger to injure President Dole or to upraise the besotted and broken throne of Liliuokalani without assuming powers which the Constitution expressly forbade to the President and reserved to the people themselves through their Congress. This is the highest power of the Nation, the very soul of sovereignty, and its usurpation by any man must be resisted resolutely. If the American Minister at Honolulu contents himself with representing to President Dole the view of Mr. Cleveland, he land States, from May 4 to July 12, deposits and the authority he speaks for are within their rights, and it will be for Mr. Dole to con- July 12 to October 3, making \$21,200,000 in all sider whether he pleases to receive that sort of message or to send its bearer home. But if Mr. Willis goes one step further, if he does anything that inflicts a blow upon the Government to which he is accredited, it is an act of war, and it will raise a question here that will eclipse trifle. In the Middle States the deposits de all others.

It is the worst of this business that Mr. Cleveland has precipitated upon the people a controversy so needless, so utterly without justifica-Nicoll criticised the receivers for delaying to tion or sense. The Hawalian matter was not tions of our governmental system-that an act of one Executive is binding on another and should not be reversed. In reversing it, as be did, he played havoc with commercial interests and public rights which every one of his predecessors for seventy years had made it a prime even this has not satisfied him. To withdraw enough. He must needs make the free-will offering of the citizens of Hawaii the excuse

to affront and then to crush them. Every instinct of honor, not to speak of gratitude and sympathy, denounces the President's policy as out of all harmony with public sentiment. These men in Hawaii are Americans, blood of our blood, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh. The work they have decrease in loans was \$27,900,000 in the first done is the work of Christians, of noble pioneers for civilization and human progress, else, and the fact that it had to come down at some time has been the condition of its exist. ence for twenty years. Who has been hurt. who robbed, by its destruction? Are we setkings? What right had that woman in her process of administration under the new condi- examine the returns of failures. tions it created?

The announcement of a purpose on Mr. Cleveblight which has come upon our industries is land's part to go in there with American force,

the party which created that fear. Major Mc- established and are so ably conducting, and to 13.7 per cent. But it is to be remembered that hand them over to the arbitrary rule of a semibarbarous Queen, arouses the resentment of part in the finances of the South, the business comprehensive grasp of the situation confront- everything that is American in the heart and conscience of our people! It is an unpatriotic scheme, and private banks, of which the failures numand he may make up his mind that the more it is thought of and talked about the more odious it will become, and the less tolerable will seem any act of his which goes by the breadth of a That act will be committed when an American soldier lands on Hawaiian soil against the protest of the Hawaiian Government. It will be an act of war, an act to which he has no power for which he will have to answer.

HE NEEDS REEFING.

Minister Willis has told the Hawaiian people that he is going to do something "at the proper time." They being not intelligent, free moral agents, but weak and stupid children, he does not say what it is that he will do, nor when "the proper time" will come to do it, nor what sort of a time it is that is proper. It wouldn't do at all to mention such tremendous things willing they should know that he had a settled purpose in due course to be revealed, and lest they should take it into their dull heads to have anything to say about it, he sternly warned them that it was immutable, "Noth ing can now be said or done here or elsewhere,' said Minister Willis in substance, "that will make any change in my mission. The American policy is fixed. I am the executive officer to put it into practice. When the time comes to do it I shall not need your help nor heed your resistance. Meanwhile, if either side here precipitates disorder, the American troops will instantly stop it."

Who was it that talked this way and to whom was he talking? He was the representative of a foreign Government, there on his good be havior, and they were the citizens of a sovereign Power. They owed no allegiance to him or the Government he represented. He had no authority over them or the Government they lived under. Their offers to be taken under the protection of his Government had been effectually declined, and those who made them had been officially denounced as liars and usurpers. The last American Minister they had had to do with had been among them under explicit instructions not to meddle with their domestic concerns. But this Minister declares that his Government has decided, not merely whether it will accept their sovereignty, but what other disposition they must make of it, and that he will put that decision into effect when he gets good and ready, and by the force of American arms, whatever they think or wish to the contrary!

Minister Willis needs reefing. When he says that the American policy toward Hawaii is unalterably fixed he talks drivel. When he says that there is no power on earth to change the purposes of Grover Cleveland he talks treason. If this is the way he is going to represent the American people in Hawaii he would better be fetched home. This high talk won't do. The American Nation is Minister Willis's master and his master's master, too. And the American Nation is becoming tired of all this blow and bombast, this pompous mystery and swollen lordliness.

The American Nation is not raising throne either, and the man is not born who can force it into any such business!

CREDITS AND CURRENCY.

The West should surely have learned some thing this year. The statement of condition of National banks October 3, when compared with similar statements for July 1 and May 4. ought to suffice for the enlightenment even of a Populist to some extent. About the 1st of May there was on deposit in the National banks alone subject to check nearly \$1,750,000,000, and the circulation of all kinds of money was \$1,599,000,000, making \$3,349,000,000. About the 1st of October the circulation of money had been increased to \$1,702,000,060, but the deposits had shrunk to \$1,451,000,000, so that the total available was only \$3,153,000,000-a decrease of \$196,000,000, as follows:

Oct. 1.
Circulation \$1,701,978,918
Deposits 1.451,124,331 \$1,599,028,335 1,749,930,818

Totals\$3,153,064,239 \$1,348,969,153 These figures of deposits, it will be remembered, refer to National banks alone, and there is reason to believe that nearly, if not quite, as great a shrinkage occurred in the deposits in State, private and savings banks and other of over \$100,000,000 in circulation, the money available for business or payment of debts decreased nearly \$200,000,000, because of the enor mous shrinkage in public confidence.

It is instructive to note where this great shrinkage of credits occurred. In the New-Engdecreased \$13,300,000, and \$7,900,000 more from 700,000 in the first period and \$15,100,000 in the second, making \$31,800,000 in all, or about 8 per cent. The cash on hand increased but a creased \$67,500,000 in the first period and \$19,-400,000 in the second-in all \$86,900,000, or 700,000 in the first and \$55,700,000 in the second period-in all \$72,400,000, or about 9.7 per cent. The cash increased about \$10,000,000, Thus in all the Eastern States the decrease in deposits was \$108,100,000, or 11.3 per cent, and the decrease in loans \$104,200,000, or about 9

In the Central West, between the Pennsylvania line and the Mississippi, a different state of things appears. The decrease in deposits during the first period was \$41,400,000 and in the Legislature noted for their independence and the second \$25,100,000-in all \$66,500,000, or for their integrity. Their task they have accom-19.5 per cent. The decrease in loans was \$46,- plished without permitting themselves to be in-200,000 in the first period and \$43,000,000 in the second-in all \$89,800,000, or 21.5 per cent. Meanwhile the banks lost cash in both periods -in all about 10 per cent. Next, in the Northern States west of the Mississippi, Missouri included, a decrease appears in deposits of \$24,-600,000 in the first period and \$18,900,000 in the second-in all \$43,500,000, or 25.5 per cent. The period and \$29,300,000 in the second-in all \$57,200,000, or 24.4 per cent. Finally, in the Pacific States and the Territories the deposits decreased in the two periods \$35,100,000, or about 37-per cent, while the loans decreased \$32,100,000, or about 28 per cent. In all the Western States and Territories, including Missouri, the increase in deposits was \$145,100,-000, or nearly 24 per cent, and in loans \$179,revolution except its success and the orderly and loans Western people can discover if they

The South fared but little better. The detariff, and said that the result of the recent clother was "an impressive protest" against ling. to beat down the Government they have \$15,000,000, or 23.5 per cent. The decrease in the masses of the people for naving distinctions was "an impressive protest" against ling. to beat down the Government they have \$15,000,000 in the first period and loans was \$16,600,000 in the first period and loans was \$16,600,000 in the second—in all \$34,400,000, or by engaging Italy in the Triple Alliance con-and in another, "Up with the war income tax." elections was "an impressive protest" against | ing. to beat down the Government they have | \$17,800,000 in the second—in all \$34,400,000, or

the National banking system has but a minor of that section being more dependent on State bered 58, against 40 National banks in the South. It is not certain, therefore, that the shrinkage in all deposits and loans was not relatively as great in the South as in the West, In either section it was large enough to teach people the lesson that sound credit and commercial confidence are far more important than the volume of currency in circulation.

MISSING.

There are several statesmen missing. They have not been heard from since the 7th of the present month. Prior to that time they were extremely conspicuous. Not only extremely conspicuous, but extremely fluent, extremely audible, extremely aggressive and extremely cocky. Two of them are United States Senators and one the Lieutenant-Governor of the State. For several days previous to the 7th of November all of them posed as prophets. Senator Hill had no more doubt that Isaac H. Maynard would be triumphantly elected Judge of the Court of Appeals than he had that he was himself "a Democrat." Senator Murphy was as confident of it as he was of holding Troy against fighting Greeks or gift-bearing Mugwumps. Sheehan was no more certain that he held Eric County in the hollow of his hand than he was that Maynard had the sympathy and support of all good men, and would receive a triumphant vindication at the hands of the people. As for doubting that the remainder of the ticket would be elected by an overwhelming majority, and that the Democrats would carry both branches of the Legislature, why the suggestion of it raised only a smile of supreme assurance and confident contempt.

Having been so much in evidence for a week or two before election, and having succeeded House is called, the aristocracy, almost to a in saturating the atmosphere of the Hoffman House with such certainty of victory that the ardent patriots who infest that locality were willing to wager large sums on the election; they withdrew into the country, and with the exception of a bubble or two where they disappeared have not since been heard from. Contrasted with the shining prominence in which they had been moving, the obscurity into which they have withdrawn seems profound, mysterious, unfathomable. It is surmised that each one of them may have found somewhere a hole and got into it and drawn the hole in after him. Or, possibly, having put the Democratic party in a hole, they have fallen in themselves and been covered out of sight by the landslide of election returns. For two weeks before election the newspapers were full of what Hill said, what Murphy said and what Sheehan said. They spoke oracularly and everybody listened. Nobedy doubted their authority, and few objected to the somewhat arrogant manner of their carriage and the dictatorial airs with which they issued orders and promised results. And now for two weeks not one of them has

Seats were assigned the two Senators at the Chamber of Commerce banquet, but they remained vacant and no one answered when their names were called. Sheehan, the "Blue-Eyed Billy," who erstwhile roared through Erie County with a volume of sound that drowned Niagara, now sings small or doesn't sing at all somewhere in the wilds of Western New-York. All three silent, dumb. Mouths closed. Lights gone out. Nothing left of them but a certain sulphurous odor in the eruptive utterances of the Hoffman House patriots who laid wagers. Never was there such a sudden and complete disappearance. Ho, there! Send out a general alarm. Has anybody seen anything of two United States Senators and a Lieutenant-Governor, who have been missing now for two weeks? They must be found. Profound melaucholy sits enthroned in East Fourteenth-st., and sorrow that cannot be drowned with ordinary tipple pervades the art gallery of the Hoffman House.

ITALY'S "PANAMINO."

The resignation of the Italian Cabinet yesterday was the natural consequence of the startling disclosures made on the previous afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies. No other course remained open to Premier Giolitti, who, together with several of his Ministerial colleagues, is shown by the report of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation, just made public, to be so seriously incriminated in the Roman Bank scandals as to render impossible the continuance in office of his Administration. financial institutions. In spite of an increase The Italians have hitherto been in the habit of alluding to these scandals as their "Panamina," or "Little Panama," but they will assuredly be obliged to alter this designation now, for the Parliamentary report which has led to the overthrow of the Cabinet sets forth a state of legislative corruption infinitely more grave and extensive than that brought to light at Paris two years ago in connection with the ill-fated Panama Canal enterprise. Not only are the memabout 8 per cent of the deposits at the begin- bers of the outgoing Government compromised ning of the period. The loans contracted \$16,- to such an extent as to render their impeachment probable, but most of the leading statesmen to whom King Humbert might have been expected to turn for advice in the present crisis, as, for instance, Signors Crispi, Nicotera, Chimirri and Luzzatti, have been rendered unavailable as possible Ministers by the about 121/2 per cent. The loans decreased \$16,- appearance of their names in the report of the Parliamentary Commission.

It was only in deference to the popular outery which arose last summer when it became apparent that the Government was determined at all costs to stille all ordinary methods of judicial investigation, that Signor Glolitti conapparent that the Government was determined judicial investigation, that Signor Giolitti consented with manifest ill grace to the creation of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the extent and character of the bank scandals. The committee consisted of seven members of fluenced by any considerations, either of friendship or of enmity, for their Parliamentary colleagues, and notwithstanding the objections offered by the late Cabinet, the report of their investigations was communicated to the Chamber and to the public on Thursday last.

Its disclosures are likely to lead to results extending far beyond the mere overthrow of the Giolitti Ministry, which, in the vain hope of averting the damaging effects of the inquiry, had formulated a programme that may justly be described as the most democratic ever presented to the Italian Chamber. For while members of nearly every political faction are implicated in the scandals, it must be confessed that the persons most seriously compromised are the Monarchists and Clericals, while the party least concerned, and which has been the most crown except such as the people chose to give 100,000, or 23.4 per cent. The consequences of active in bringing about the investigation, is From the colgne of vantage which a majority her? And what is the test of a popular act of a shrinkage of nearly a quarter in bank credits that of the Ultra-Radicals and Republicans, who aim, not only at the repeal of the law of Papal guarantees followed by the withdrawal of the Pontiff from Rome, but also at the subcrease in deposits during the first period was stitution of a republican regime in lieu of the \$21,400,000 and in the second \$23,000,000-in all | present monarchy, which is held responsible by whether physical or moral, to rob these people \$45,000,000, or 23.6 per cent. The decrease in the masses of the people for having brought the From The Newark Advertiser.

for the purpose of consolidating the dynasty.

There is going to be a vigorous campaign in behalf of a blanket ballot this winter, with every prospect of success. At a meeting of a number of men interested in this matter the other evening a committee was appointed to prepare a bill desirable to include in such a measure. In the main it is proposed to follow the lines of the Massachusetts law, which has been found to approve it in view of the strong sentiment in favor of the blanket ballot.

John Y. McKane claims to have the good-will of his fellow-citizens of Gravesend. It is quite likely. But when he is put on trial it will not be before a jury of his peers in that notorious

A good deal has happened since the second election of President Cleveland. The country knows much more about the Democratic party now than was known when it was placed in absolute power. A good many people may have gone into bankruptcy, but the people have accumulated a very large stock of political experience, which ought to be permanently valu-

Some misapprehension appears to exist with regard to the attitude of Emperor Francis Joseph toward the popular demand for civil marriage in Hungary. Francis Joseph has not giving his official sanction to the measure, as has been stated in the European and American press, but merely for the introduction by the Cabinet of a bill providing for its enactment. The project is assured of a majority in the Lower House of the National Legislature at Pesth, but it is equally certain that it will fail to pass the Table of Magnates, as the Upper man, being opposed to it. Possibly the Emperor, whose strong religious convictions and absolute devotion to the doctrines of the Catholic Church are well known, had this in view when, after considerable hesitation, he granted to Prime Minister Wekerle permission to submit the measure to the Diet.

There is some talk about reorganizing the Democratic party in Brooklyn. Boss McLaughlin has not yet announced his retirement from active politics on account of the result of the re cent campaign, though old observers of political affairs in Brooklyn have been prepared for such a step on his part. If he consents to a reorganization it will only be with the assured certainty that he will still continue to run things, or have them run, in his own way.

Holman is no longer in his former place of power, but the Holman tradition is still in existence and is likely to exert considerable influence at the coming session of Congress. At least that is the inference to be drawn from the remark of Chairman Sayers, of the Committee on Appropriations, that "rigid economy is to be the watchword of the committee this winter." To be sure, he added that "liberal economy" was the thing to be aimed at, and that the committee would try to avoid parsimony. Perhaps there will not not be quite such rigid cheeseparing as heretofore; but it is evident that the Democrats mean to try hard to make a record on which they can go before the country next year, when another Congress is to be elected.

A Brooklyn Independent directs attention to President Cleveland's appointment of Judge Gresham to a Cabinet office as a precedent which Mr. Schleren may follow in making up his list of heads of departments. In view of

rascals is by no means so large as it ought to be. The committee think that it will be neces- officers yesterday instructed a lawyer to begin prosary to have not less than \$25 small part of that sum has yet been subscribed. ally to recover the amount. The importance of this matter is so great that

army, and became very fond of it, a fondness he has retained to the present day. It is the only time he ever liked, and is the only one that he can distinguish.

The temperance people of this country, Canada and England are already making arrangements for the observance of Neal Dow's ninetieth birthday, on Avenue Art Galleries last night, when some at-March 20, 1894. Temperance societies in all parts tractive works were disposed of at figures far below of the world are asked to co-operate, each one conducting the celebration according to his own judgment and opportunity, but all to send con-gratulations to General Dow.

Nathan Parker, president of the Manchester (N. H.) National Bank, is said to be the oldest bank officer in active service in the United States. He celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday recently by giving a dinner to the employes of his bank.

Duke Ernst Guenther, of Schleswig-Holstein, the brother of the Empress of Germany, has become engaged to Princess Sibylla, of Carolath-Beuthen, daughter of Prince Karl. The Duke is fourteen years the senior of the young woman. He has lived a life which is not pleasing to his Imperial brother-in-law, and recently received a leave of ab sence from the army, which was almost tantamount to a dismissal. It was then reported that he intended to spend a year or more in this country but he retired to his estates in Silesia. The Princes

Thomas Mackin, one of the oldest and wealthies citizens of Chicago, once saved Stephen A. Douglas from imminent physical danger. Douglas was addressing a meeting in Chicago, in 1854, at which there was present an element determined to prevent the "Little Glant" from getting a hearing. He was surrounded by the half-crazed mob, when Mackin rose from his seat and placed himself between Douglas and his assailants, and finally gathered a guard of strong fellows from the audience, who escorted the orator to a place of safety.

ONE FEATURE OF AN INCOME TAX.

From The Boston Journal.

One feature of the revival of the odious income tax will be the creation of a lot of new offices. To work so inquisitorial a system will require large affditions to the revenue force. This will be pleasant for Democratic heelers, but not so agreeable to certain men who have been in the habit of drawing heavy checks for the Democratic campaign

SHE IS WORTH ALL THE EXTRA COST. From The Providence Journal. Secretary Herbert will no doubt take much satisfaction in paying \$35,000 extra for the Columbia when he realized what a splendid ship she is. She may pay for herself in five minutes some day.

THE STANDING SERIOUSLY LOWERED. From The Springfield Republican.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is not only Mr. Quincy who has been letting down the civil service reform standing of this Administration to a low pitch; the same work is being done in a place where the record of the first Cleveland Administration was at fault-the indian service. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs does not compare well with General Morgan, by far the best man who has held that position, and who used it in an enlightened manner as a trust for the best advantage of the Indian.

A DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

trary to its commercial interests, and solely THE ROBBERY AT THE GILSEY HOUSE

NO CLEW TO THE THIEF WHO STOLE DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY WORTH ALMOST

\$1,000 FROM E. N. ROTH. The police yesterday failed to find any clew to the burglar who entered the room of E. N. Roth at the Gliscy House, in Broadway at Twentyninth-st., on Thursday night, and stole diame embodying the provisions which it is thought and jewelry from two trunks. Mr. Roth is one of the well-known hotel men of the country. He is the proprietor of the Hotel St. Nicholas in Cincinnati. On September 14 he came to this city with work satisfactorily. That the bill will be received with favor by the coming Legislature is in every way probable; and it is scarcely to be believed that Governor Flower will dare to diswere leaving the hotel, they gave the key of their room to the man in the elevator, who carried it to the desk. They had locked the door of their room. About midnight they returned to the room and were astonished to find the door open. Inside the room everything was in confusion. Their trunks had been opened with false keys and the contents had been scattered over the floor.

Mr. Roth and his wife had to look over the

things that remained before they could tell what had been stolen. James H. Breslin, the proprietor of the Gilsey House, was called to the room. Mr. Roth at length said that his diamond studs, watch belonging to his wife and some lewelry were missing. Then Mr. Breslin took Mr. Roth to Po-

missing. Then Mr. Breslin took Mr. Roth to Police Headquarters, where a list of the stolen articles was given to the detectives. It is strongly suspected that the theft was made by some employe of the hotel.

Mr. Breslin said yesterday: "The value of the stolen articles was given by Mr. Roth as between \$900 and \$1,000. The room had been entered with a false key. Mr. Roth should have placed his jewelry in the hotel safe. He is a hotel man himself and understands the responsibility of hotel proprietors in regard to the custody of articles of value. At the present time there is no clew to the thief and the detectives are still supposed to be searching for the stolen property."

There was a report last evening that a smart thief had got into the rooms of several guests in Broadway hotels lately by means of false keys and had stolen a variety of articles. At the St. James Hotel Mr. Dorval, the lessee, said that a watch had disappeared from one room and a scarfpin had been missed from another room, but the thefts were of a trifling character. At other hotels along Broadway the reports of thefts could not be confirmed.

A WONDERFUL TEAM OF ACROBATS.

THE SCHAFFER FAMILY GIVES A PRIVATE EX-

A private exhibition of the acrobatic accomplishments of the Schaffer family was given yesterday at Abbey's Theatre. The spectators included stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House, members of the Abbey Opera Company, city officials and numerous others, and the orchestra seats were nearly all filled. The performance began with juggling by Syivester Schaffer. It was a remarkable display of steadiness of nerve and quickness of movement. He was graceful, easy and exact, making not one mistake in the many difficult feats which he attempted. He recalled the exhibitions given by Paul Cinquevalli, and was quite as good.

No public acrobatic exhibition equalling that
of the Schaffer family has been given here in a long time, if, indeed, ever. There are seven per-formers, and four of them are children, the youngest being seemingly about six years old. The children do no important feats of strength, but many of agility and dexterity. They allow shuttles

many of agility and dexterity. They allow shuttles and tops and bobbins to be made of themselves with the most marveilous case, and the skill of the older members of the company in fiandling them is not less remarkable. Everything is done with wonderful precision and certainty, and a mistake scems scarcely known among them.

The acrobats are to appear in "America" at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tucsday evening. They have been giving their exhibition at the Chicago Auditorium an summer. It is not yet certain how much the children will be allowed to do here. Mayor Gilroy saw them in Chicago, and Henry E. Abbey said yesterday that he should have them do on the stage as much of their act as the Mayor would permit.

AGAINST BEECHER, SCHENCK & CO.

NOTHER SUIT ON THE HANDS OF THE FIRM PROMINENT IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE INSURANCE ORGANIZATION.

Additional information regarding the men who ran the American Steam Boiler Company and the American Casualty and Security Insurance Company is coming out daily. A large number of atwhat has happened in the State Department we would regard Judge Gresham's appointment as a nominous warning rather than a political begin legal proceedings against this company for begin legal proceedings against the Coupon Company. tachments have been filed against Beecher, Schenck \$50,000 damages. The officers of the Coupon Company who were seen yesterday declared that they The amount of money received for the fund to meet the expenses of prosecuting the Gravesend Beecher, Schenck & Co. on what they consider were wilful misrepresentations. The Coupon Company ngs against the members of the firm individu-

It was said yesterday that several years ago W. those interested should see to it that the entire amount required is forthcoming at an early day. These prosecutions must not fail for lack of money to carry them on in the right way.

PERSONAL.

During the dark days of the war, when military tunes and ballads were sung everywhere, one of the most popular of such airs was the "Soldiers' March" from "Faust." Ex-President Harrison heard it played by one of the bands in Sherman's army, and became very fond of it, a fondness he E. Midgley and Vincent R. Schenck insured the

WATER-COLORS AT LOW PRICES.

That hard times are still felt by picture buyers was abundantly evident at the sale of water-colors what they would be likely to bring later in the season. As one experienced buyer remarked at the conclusion of the saie, the pictures soid for about one-third their real value.

Some of the highest prices were \$57, for a morning scene in Venice, the largest work offered, paid, by Homer Lee; \$9, for "Evening on the Nile," by Mirs. R. J. Levy, and \$90, for "In the Old Quarter, Venice," No. 45, another Venetian scene, brought \$38, Among those present were Mrs. A. M. Muray, Mrs. R. J. Levy, E. A. Jayne, W. W. Justice, Angelo Myers and Charles Parsons, jr. what they would be likely to bring later in the

MRS. DEACON'S ENGAGEMENT.

Boston, Nov. 24-"The Herald's" Newport (R. I.) correspondent says in a dispatch from that city that he is authorized to state that the report of that he is national that the divorced wife of Edward Parker Deacon to the Count de Turenne is true, and that her relatives, including her stepmother, the widow of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Baldwin, U. S. N., Jowner of "Snug Harbor Cottage," in Newport, are terribly annoyed. Mr. Deacon will remain in Newport some time.

THE END OF THE CANDY SHOW.

The Candy Show will end to-day. For three weeks this successful exhibition at the Lenox Lyceum has been drawing unusually large crowds. To-day the doors open at 10:30 o'clock, and from that time until almost midnight the exhibitors will be busy giving away their stock in trade. The largest crowd that has attended the show is expected to-day. At the end the pretty girls who have graced the show will dance to the music of Nahan Franko's Orchestra.

FOR THE UNION OF THE TWO CITIES.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Conolidation League met last night in the Dime Savings Bank Building, Brooklyn, It was re-ported that eleven of the Assemblymen-elect of Kings County, and four of the Senators-elect had bledged themselves to submit a bill to the next Legislature bringing the question of the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn before that body.

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. LAKELAND STOPPED.

On the report of Dr. Gardner that criminal maipractice was suspected, the funeral of Mrs. Mar-garet Lakeland, the wife of "Al" Lakeland, the well-known horse trainer, was stopped in Brook-lyn yesterday. Coroner Kene is investigating the case. Mrs. Lakeland died Wednesday, at No. 70 Douglass-st. from an alleged criminal operation.

WORK BY COLORED PEOPLE EXHIBITED.

WORK BY COLORED PEOPLE EXHIBITED.

An exhibition, typifying the advance of the colored race, is now being held at the Bethet African Methodist Episcopal Church, at No. 218 Sullivanest. The Rev. Dr. J. B. Stansberry, the paster of the church, is the director. The exhibition, which is one of great interest, not only to colored people, but also to those who have rended the African race, contains the representative work of cultured colored men and women of everal Sintes. Oil and water-color work, embroideries, laces, articles of domestic economy, and other useful and interesting features are on exhibition. There are also to be seen collections of antiquities and curiosities lent by members of the church.